

Chiari 기형을 동반한 척수공동증에 대한 후두부 감압술

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= Abstract =

Posterior Fossa Decompression in Syringomyelia with Chiari Malformation

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Chiari malformation is a condition characterized by herniation of the posterior fossa contents below the level of the foramen magnum ; The main pathologic change is downward displacement of the cerebellar tonsils to occlude the subarachnoid space at the level of the foramen magnum. For this reason, the practice of posterior fossa decompression in the treatment of syringomyelia with Chiari malformation has been widely accepted. In order to evaluate the usefulness of the procedure in the treatment of this condition, clinical data and surgical outcome in 20 patients who underwent posterior fossa decompression during the last five years were analyzed. The average age at presentation was 35.9(range 17 to 61) years. Chiari I malformation was found in 14 patients, and Chiari II malformation in six ; weakness and pain were the most common symptoms. The most useful preoperative imaging study was magnetic resonance imaging. In order to expose the outlet of the fourth ventricle, all patients underwent suboccipital craniectomy and C1 or C1-2 laminectomy with the supportive procedure consisting of adhesiolysis and tonsillar elevation. Postoperatively, 75% of patients showed improvement, and the condition of 15% stabilized. Postoperative MRI was performed in 12 patients, and revealed that in 11 of these, the syrinx cavity had become smaller. Transient headache and vomiting was the most frequent postoperative complication. Patients with pain and numbness had a better prognosis than those with weakness and sensory loss, and it appears that in cases of syringomyelia with Chiari malformation, posterior fossa decompression is beneficial.

KEY WORDS : Syringomyelia · Chiari malformation · Posterior fossa decompression.

서 론

Chiari

. Chiari

Penfield¹⁴⁾

. 1950 , Gardner 4

hydrodynamic theory

(obex plugging)

. Peerless Durward¹⁴⁾

. 1980 Williams²⁾ cr -
aniospinal pressure dissociation theory cra -
niovertebral decompression . Gar -
dner Williams 가

가

Chiari

가

(cerebellar tonsil)

4

5

20 Chiari

가 . , 가 .

대상 및 방법

5 Chiari 18 7

20 . 13

(ankle clonus) Babinski 5

14

40 6 . 13 6

4 1 , Ho-

Cine - MRI

결 과

1. 연령 및 성별분포

17 61

35.9 가

11 , 가 9 (Table 1).

2. 임상 소견

6

12

가 . , 가 .

18 7

13

(ankle clonus) Babinski 5

14

6

1 , Ho-

Table 1. Characteristics of patients

Patient Characteristics	
Age	17 - 61 years(mean : 35.9years)
Male : Female	11 : 9
Follow up period	6 month - 40 months

Table 2. Clinical feature at admission in 20 patients

Clinical feature	No. of cases
Pain on extremities	18
Motor weakness	18
Sensory loss	14
Headache	9
Gait disturbance	7
Muscle atrophy	7
ow cranial n. palsy	2
Kyphoscoliosis	2

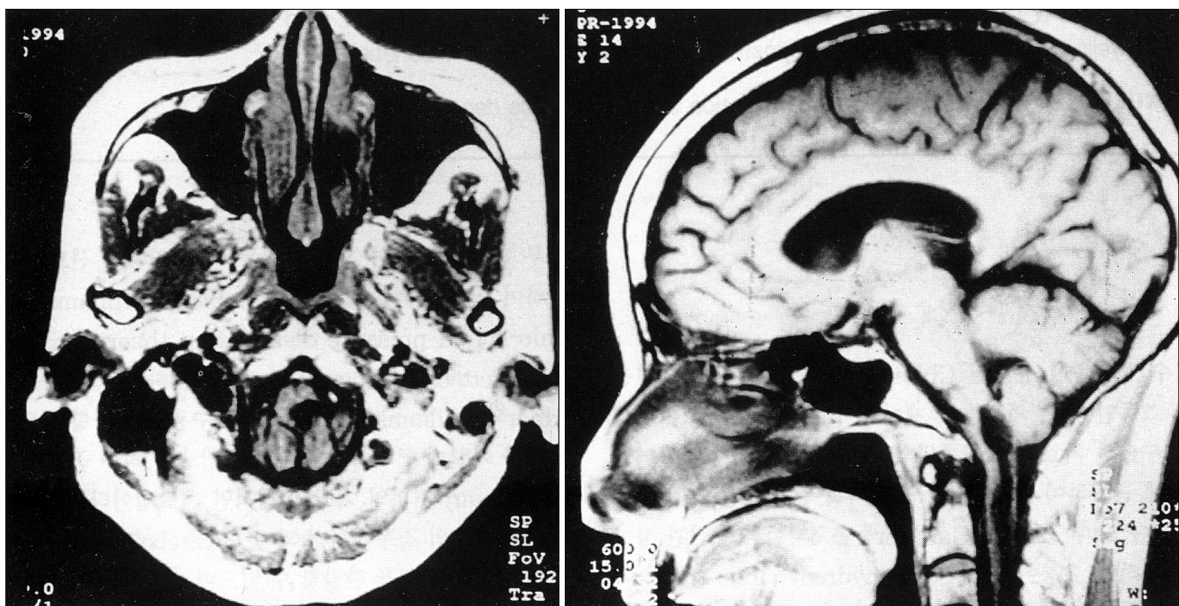


Fig. 1. Preoperative magnetic resonance imaging(T1W1 : axial/sagittal) shows syringomyelia and syringobulbia with chiari malformation type I.

ner 1 , 2 , 2 -
(Table 2).

3. 방사선학적 소견

10
, 7 , 3
, 4
, 2
iari type I 14 , type 6
(Fig. 1). Ch -
4

lyodura

가

(Fig.

(Table 3).

4. 수술방법 및 수술소견

(inion) 3
1,2
가 3 4cm

Table 3. Preoperative MRI findings in 20 patients

Finding	No. of cases(%)
Chiari malformation	
Type I	14(70)
Type II	6(30)
Syringomyelia	
Cervical	7(35)
Cervico-thoracic	10(50)
Cervico-thoraco-lumbar	3(15)
Others	
Hydrocephalus	4(20)
Syringobulbia	2(8)
Obliteration of subarachnoid space	20(100)

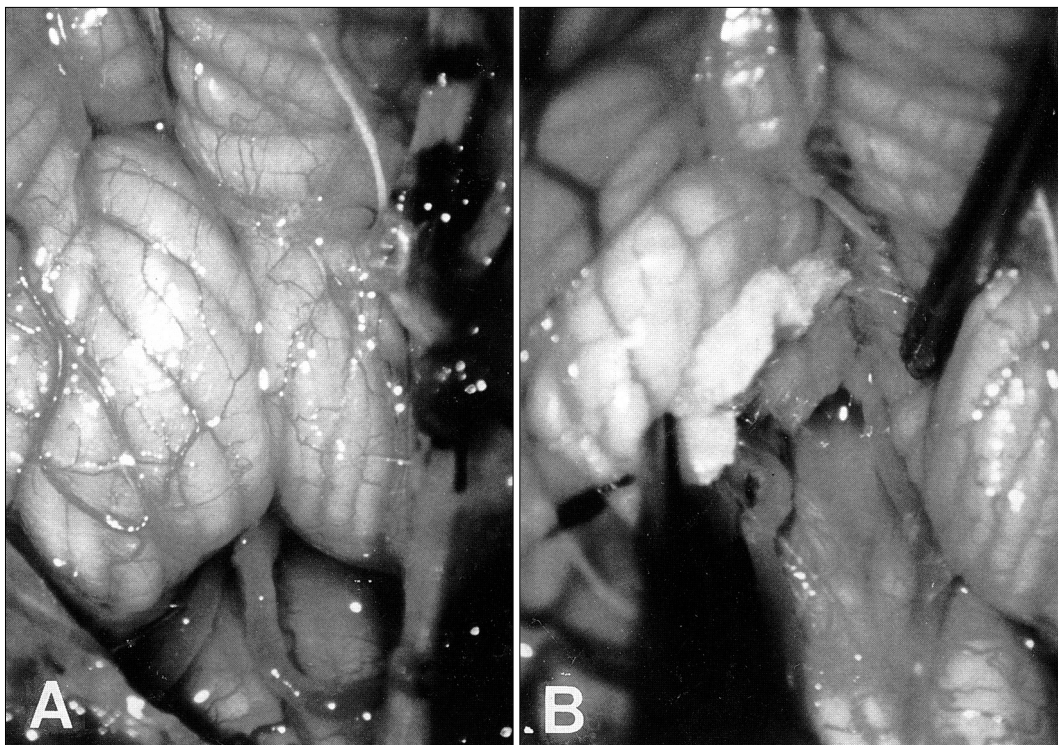


Fig. 2. Posterior views of Chiari malformation through suboccipital craniectomy with adhesionlysis. A : Caudal loop of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery(PICA) displaced around caudal margin of herniated cerebellar tonsil. B : After coagulation of herniated tonsil with Malis bipolar coagulator, obex of 4th ventricle was well visualized and free flow of CSF was confirmed.

2). 9 4 (for - 14 9 (64.3%)
amen of Magendie) 18 7 (38.9%)

(PICA)

1

4

Malis

10

가

(periosteum)

2

1

2

가

lyodura

(cisterna magna)

(Table 4).

5. 수술 성적

가

11

9

(81.8%)

Table 4. Operative method in 20 patients

Operative methods	No. of cases
PFD	17
PFD with shunt	3
S-P shunt	1
S-S shunt	2
Suboccipital decompression only	5
Suboccipital decompression with elevation of tonsil	15
Cogulation	10
Coagulation & suture	2
Suture	1
Partial removal of tonsil	2

PFD, posterior fossa decompression ;
SP shunt, syringoperitoneal shunt
S-S shunt, syringosubarachnoid shunt

Table 5. Postoperative results at last follow-up examination

Symptoms & Signs	No. of cases	Improved	Same	Worse
Pain	11	9	1	1
Weakness	18	7	9	2
Paresthesia	14	9	4	1
Sensory loss	14	5	8	1
Low cranial n. palsy	2		2	

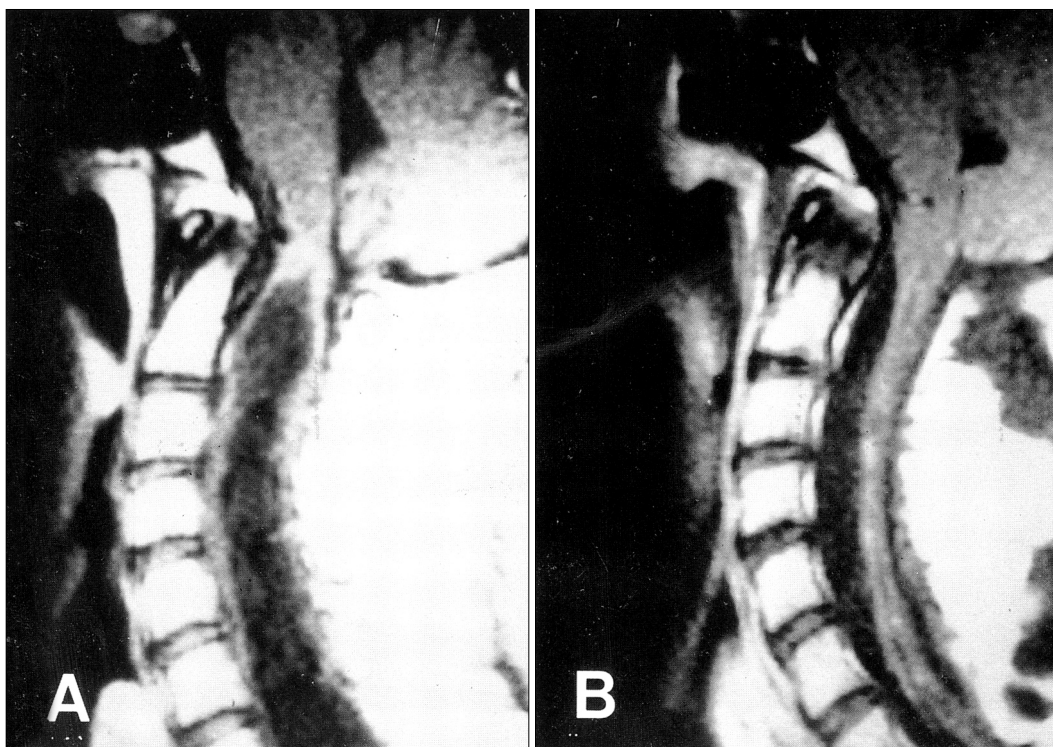


Fig. 3. Magnetic resonance image of cervical region preoperatively(A) and 14 days(B) after suboccipital decompression with duro-plasty. Progressive collapse of the cervical syrinx is noted.

가 2 1 , 1 2
가 4 가
15 (75%)
가 3 (15%), 2 (10%)
가
(Table 5). 12
11 (Fig.
3),
(Table 6).
4 cine MRI 4 cell)
(Foramen of Magendie)

6. 합병증

가 4
2 . 2
, 1
(hoarseness) . 1
3 (Table 7, 8).
1 5 1

Table 6. Postoperative MRI findings

MRI finding	No. of cases
Syrinx size	
decrease	11
no change	1
Subarachnoid space	
open	12
no change	0

Table 7. Summary of surgical results

Result	No. of cases	Percent
Improvement	15	75%
Stabilization without progression	3	15%
Deterioration	2	10%

Table 8. Postoperative complications

Complication	No. of cases
Transient headache and vomiting	4
Transient respiratory depression	2
Spasticity	2
F.U.O	1
Postoperative seizure	1
Hoarseness(transient)	1

*F.U.O ; fever of unknown origin

고 찰
(central canal)
(hydromyelia)
(ependymal
3).
5).
Gardner 4
4
hydrodynamic theory
(syringohydromyelia) 5)9).
가 4
4
(waterhammer
effect). 가
4
(obex plugging)
가 1)
, 2) 4
가 , 3)
4 가
Gardner 가 Williams
가
Chiari 가
one - way valve 4
가 9)13). Valsalva

가 ,
 가 13)
 1) 4 Oldfield Oldfield
 2) 4
 7) 가
 , Oldfield 가
 가 7)
 3)6) 가
 , 10 1 3 1 가 가
 3% 가
 12) ,
 ,
 , 5
 가 5
 3)
 1)
 가 4
 가 가
 가 3 4cm
 3)
 가
 20 9
 가 12). Oldfield⁷⁾, Paul⁸⁾
 . Findlay³⁾, Rho - 가
 ton¹⁰⁾ 6)10)
 4 (obex)
 가 2
 4

4) . , , , 가

1)4)5)6)8) .

0 15% 4) .

3

가 1 7

hoarseness 1

1 5

(cisterna magna) 3) . 3

가

(plugging)²⁾, terminal ventriculo -

stomy¹⁾²⁾, - , - , 4 phasecontrast cine MRI

(foramen of

Magendie)

4) .

1 - , 2

가

결 론

5 Chiari

20

가

1) (90%) (90%)

(70%)가

2) 5 ,

8

3) Chiari 1 14 , 2 6 가

4 ,

가 2 가

4) (82%) (64%) 가

5)

가 9)11) . 가 15 ,

가 5

Chiari

가

75%

15%

Chiari

가

• : 1997 8 4

• : 1997 9 8

• :

135 - 270 146 - 92

: 02) 3497 - 3390, : 02) 569 - 7373

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